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has preserved him from wandering in the by-paths of the past; he has resisted, with a candid expression of regret, the temptation to discuss the vexed questions of institutional origins; and he has managed, in spite of the brevity of his sketch, to give it life by the use of numerous concrete illustrations from history and literature. Years ago he expressed the opinion that "everybody must be heartily sick" of the quotation from Latimer's sermon describing the position of the yeoman farmer; but Latimer appears again along with Jack of Newbury, and other stock figures of the past. At the Boston meeting of the Historical Association in 1899, Professor Ashley protested against the use of the vague terms *Geldwirtschaft* and *Naturalwirtschaft*; but he introduces the terms here without apology and, indeed, with great respect. Surely, he has been very sensible, to subordinate the critical to the constructive faculty; and the reviewer can only express his cordial admiration of the result.

CLIVE DAY.

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Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung von Alaska (und Yukon Territory). Ein Beitrag zu Geschichte und Theorie der Konzentrationsbewegung. By EDGAR SALIN. Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik, Ergänzungsheft XII. (Tübingen: Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr. 1914. Pp. viii, 226, map. 5 M.)

This interesting contribution to the discussion of the Alaskan problem is divided into three principal parts. After a brief introduction outlining the history of the country and its chief geographic features, the first part presents a thorough and exhaustive analysis of its economic resources and its industries. The second part reviews the generally accepted theories of the movement towards concentration in modern industry and then illustrates these theories at length by drawing upon the data of Alaskan experience. The third and, to the American reader, most interesting part, presents conclusions as to the wisest policy to be pursued in attempting to foster the development of the huge natural resources of our great northwestern possession.

The work impresses one as being a thoroughgoing study. The material for part one has been gathered from a great variety of sources: from public documents, travelers' observations, popular fiction touching Alaskan life, and apparently (though the state-

ment is nowhere directly made) the personal observations of the author in the field. This material is carefully digested and is presented to the reader in usable and interesting form. The theoretical part makes no claim to presenting anything novel. It is based mainly on such recognized works as Weber's *Ueber den Standort der Industrien*, but the elucidation of the theory by application to and illustration from Alaskan development shows a wide knowledge of the source materials.

The author's conclusions as to the future of Alaska and the proper means for its development may be summarized as follows:

The resources are very great. A huge development of mineral and fish export trade, far beyond its present dimensions, is not only possible but probable. The forest resources are fully sufficient at least to supply the home markets and possibly to furnish an excess for export; and even the pastoral and agricultural industries are capable of supplying Alaskan domestic demand. But the development of these resources has been hindered by grave faults in the policy of the American government. The "colonization" of Alaska has been permitted to develop as what the author calls Geld- oder Kapitalverwertungskolonisation or Trustkolonisation; and, although frankly recognizing the value and the inevitableness of certain features of development of this sort, he clearly sees, and supports his contentions by abundant evidence, the economically harmful effects of unhampered operation of the concentrative forces. His practical suggestions are that the government must seek to strengthen the position of independent individuals and associations of individuals and at the same time, without attempting to destroy the monopolistic groups, exercise such supervision of their activities as to limit their control over "outsiders."

The most crying problem of Alaska is that of land transportation. The author, after careful analysis of the various alternatives, declares himself in favor of government construction, though not necessarily of government operation, of railroads. Next in importance is the question of the coal lands, and again, after an analysis of the alternative suggestions the author favors government ownership with operation under a leasing system. Yet he nowhere betrays any marked bias in favor of government control as such. Railroads and coal lands demand such a system because of their peculiar relations to Alaskan problems. For most other industries the natural tendencies toward associational control may be allowed to take their course. In navigation, for example, the

government will have done all that may be economically wise if it remedies the defects in lighthouse, fog signal, coast patrol service, etc.; in the agricultural and pastoral industries, by relieving the settler of the necessity of paying for the survey of his holdings; in the fisheries, by establishing more widely spread hatcheries.

On the whole, the work is a sane, illuminating, and discriminating analysis of the Alaskan problem.

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Oesterreichs Handelspolitik mit Bezug auf Galizien in der Reformperiode, 1772-1790. By HENRYK GROSSMANN. Studien zur Sozial- Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungsgeschichte, X. (Vienna: Verlagsbuchhandlung Carl Konegen. 1914. Pp. xvii, 510. 12 M.)

Between the unproven generalizations of hostile Polish and agrarian writers, the disapprobation of free-trade historians, and the gibe of Frederick the Great that Joseph II always failed because he always tried to take the second step before he had taken the first, Joseph II's reform measures in Galicia have received scant justice and very little detailed investigation. Following Kalinka (1853), whom the late Nisbet Bain calls "a writer of unimpeachable veracity and rare critical acumen," Joseph has been conceived of as treating the Austrian slice of Poland at the First Partition as a dumping ground for Austrian manufactures, as a colony to be exploited commercially and financially in Austrian interests. Such a conception, says Grossmann, is "grundfalsch." In his painstaking monograph, based on careful research in Vienna, Lemberg, and Cracow, he vigorously defends Joseph's measures.

For the first twelve years after taking possession, 1772-1784, Joseph steadily refused to incorporate Galicia into the Austrian tariff system; he allowed it to keep its separate economic existence and old Polish tariff system, though the rates were reduced and the exemptions of the nobility were abolished. He sought to stimulate Galician trade and prosperity by commercial treaties with Poland and Russia. He sought also a commercial arrangement with Prussia. It was only when Frederick the Great steadily refused to make any satisfactory arrangement and no longer allowed Galician exports to pass down the Vistula to Dantzig that Joseph was forced to give up his hope of promoting Galician trade